

and rationally ordered stage of cultural development 2 *n*: EDUCATE, REFINED; SOCIALIZE 1 *vi*: to acquire the customs and amenities of a civil community — *civ-il-liz-er* *n*
civilized *adj* (1611): characteristic of state of civilization (*~* society); *esp*: characterized by taste, refinement, or restraint (*a ~ way to spend the evening*)

civil law *n*, often *cap C&L* (14c) 1: Roman law *esp.* as set forth in the Justinian code 2: the body of private law developed from Roman law and used in Louisiana and in many countries outside the English-speaking world 3: the law established by a nation or state for its own jurisdiction 4: the law of civil or private rights

civil liberty *n* (1644): freedom from arbitrary governmental interference (as with the right of free speech) *specif.* by denial of governmental power and in the U.S. *esp.* as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights — *usu.* used in pl. — **civil libertarian** *n or adj*

civ-il-ly *'si-və(l)-lē* *adv* (15c) 1: in terms of civil rights, law, or matters (*~ dead*) 2: in a civil manner: POLITELY

civil marriage *n* (ca. 1889): a marriage performed by a magistrate

civil rights *n pl* (1721): the nonpolitical rights of a citizen; *esp*: the rights of personal liberty guaranteed to U.S. citizens by the 13th and 14th amendments to the Constitution and by acts of Congress

civil servant *n* (1800) 1: a member of a civil service 2: a member of the administrative staff of an international agency (as the United Nations)

civil service *n* (ca. 1785): the administrative service of a government or international agency exclusive of the armed forces; *esp*: one in which appointments are determined by competitive examination

civil war *n* (15c): a war between opposing groups of citizens of the same country

Civ-il-tan *'si-və(t)-tan* *n* [*Civitan (Club)*] (1926): a member of a major national and international service club

civ-vy also **civ-le** *'si-vē* *n, pl civvies* also *civies* (ca. 1889) 1 *pl*: civilian clothes as distinguished from a particular uniform (as of the military) 2: CIVILIAN

civvy street *n*, often *cap C&S* (1943) *Brit*: civilian life

'clab-ber *'kla-bər* *n* [short for *bonnyclabber*] (1634) *chiefly dial*: sour milk that has thickened or curdled

'clabber *vi* (ca. 1879) *chiefly dial*: CURDLE

clach-an *'kla-kən* *n* [ME, fr. *ScGael*] (15c) *Scot & Irish*: HAMLET

'clack *'klak* *vb* [ME, of imit. origin] *vi* (13c) 1: CHATTER, PRATTLE 2

to make an abrupt striking sound or series of sounds 3 *of fowl*: CACKLE, CLUCK *~ vi* 1: to cause to make a clatter 2: to produce with a chattering sound; *specif*: BLAB — **clack-er** *n*

'clack *n* (15c) 1 *a*: rapid continuous talk: CHATTER *b*: TONGUE 2 *archaic*: an object (as a valve) that produces clapping or rattling noises *usu.* in regular rapid sequence 3: a sound of clacking (*the ~ of a typewriter*)

Clac-to-ni-an *'klak-tō-nē-ən* *adj* [*Clacton-on-Sea, England*] (1932) 1: of or relating to a Lower Paleolithic culture *usu.* characterized by stone flakes with a half cone at the point of striking

'clad *'klad* *past and past part* of CLOTHE

'clad *adj* [ME, *pp.* of *clothen* to clothe] (14c) 1: being covered or clothed (*ivy-clad buildings*) 2 *of a coin*: consisting of outer layers of one metal bonded to a core of a different metal

'clad *vi* **clad**; **clad-ding** (1939): SHEATH, FACE; *specif*: to cover (a metal) with another metal by bonding

'clad *n* (1941) 1 *a*: a composite material formed by cladding *b*: a clad coin 2: CLADDING; *specif*: the outer layer of a clad coin

clad- or **clado-** *comb form* [NL, fr. *Gk klad-*, *klado-*, fr. *klados* branch, shoot of a tree; akin to OE *holt* woods — *more at HOLT*]: slip: sprout (*cladophyll*)

clad-ding *'kla-din* *n* (1936): something that covers or overlays; *specif*: metal coating bonded to a metal core

clade *'klād* *n* [*Gk klados*] (1911): a group of biological taxa (as species) that includes all descendants of one common ancestor

cla-dis-tics *'kla-'dis-tiks*, *kla-'* *n pl* but *sing in constr* (1965): a system of biological taxonomy that defines taxa uniquely by shared characteristics not found in ancestral groups and uses inferred evolutionary relationships to arrange taxa in a branching hierarchy such that all members of a given taxon have the same ancestors — **cla-dist** *'kla-dist* *n* — **cla-dis-tic** *'-dis-tik* *adj* — **cla-dis-ti-cal-ly** *'-ti-k(ə)-lē* *adv*

cla-doc-er-an *'kla-'dā-sə-rən* *n* [NL *Cladocera*, fr. *clad-* + *Gk keras* horn — *more at HORN*] (1909): any of an order (Cladocera) of minute chiefly freshwater branchiopod crustaceans that includes the water fleas

clad-ode *'kla-dōd* *n* [NL *cladodium*, fr. *Gk klados*] (1870): CLADOPHYLL — **cla-do-di-al** *'kla-dō-dē-əl* *adj*

clad-o-gen-e-sis *'kla-də-'je-nə-səs* *n* (1953): evolutionary change characterized by treelike branching of taxa — compare ANAGENESIS — **clad-o-gen-et-ic** *'kla-də-jə-'ne-tik* *adj* — **clad-o-gen-et-i-cal-ly** *'-ti-k(ə)-lē* *adv*

clad-o-gram *'kla-də-'gram* *n* (1966): a branching diagrammatic tree used in cladistic classification to illustrate phylogenetic relationships

clad-o-phyll *'kla-də-'fil* *n* (1879): a flattened photosynthetic branch assuming the form of and closely resembling an ordinary foliage leaf

in a claiming race (1935): a horse race in which each entry is offered for sale for a specified price that must be deposited before the race
clair-au-di-ence *'klair-'ō-dē-ən(t)s, kler-, -'ā-* *n* [*clair-* (as in *clairvoyance*), + *audience* (act of hearing)] (1864): the power or faculty of hearing something not present to the ear but regarded as having objective reality — **clair-au-di-ent** *'-ant* *adj* — **clair-au-di-ent-ly** *adv*
clair-voy-ance *'klair-'vōi-ən(t)s, kler-'* *n* (1840) 1: the power or faculty of discerning objects not present to the senses 2: ability to perceive matters beyond the range of ordinary perception: PENETRATION
'clair-voy-ant *'-ant* *adj* [F, fr. *clair* clear (fr. *L clarus*) + *voyant*, *pp* of *voir* to see, fr. *L videre* — *more at WIT*] (1671) 1: unusually perceptive: DISCERNING 2: of or relating to clairvoyance — **clair-voy-ant-ly** *adv*

'clairvoyant *n* (1851): one having the power of clairvoyance
'clam *'klam* *n* [ME, fr. OE *clamm* bond, fetter; akin to OHG *klamme* constriction, *L glomus* ball] (bef. 12c): CLAMP, CLASP

'clam *n*, often *attrib* [*'clam*; fr. the clamping action of the shells] (ca. 1520) 1 *a*: any of numerous edible marine bivalve mollusks living in sand or mud *b*: a freshwater mussel 2: a stolid or closemouthed person 3: CLAMSHELL 4: DOLLAR 3

'clam *vi* **clammed**; **clam-ming** (1636): to gather clams *esp.* by digging — **clam-mer** *'kla-mər* *n*

cla-mant *'klā-mənt, 'kla-'* *adj* [*L clamant-*, *clamans*, *pp* of *clamare* to cry out] (1639) 1: CLAMOROUS, BLATANT 2: demanding attention: URGENT — **cla-mant-ly** *adv*

clam-bake *'klam-'bāk* *n* (1835) 1 *a*: an outdoor party; *esp*: a seashore outing where food is *usu.* cooked on heated rocks covered by seaweed *b*: the food served at a clam bake 2: a gathering characterized by noisy sociability; *esp*: a political rally

clam-ber *'klam-bər, 'kla-mər* *vi* **clambered**; **clam-ber-ing** *'klam-bə-'rin*, *'klam-rin*, *'kla-mər-in* [ME *clambren*; akin to OE *climban* to climb] (14c): to climb awkwardly (as by scrambling) (*~ed over the rocks*) — **clam-ber-er** *'-bər-ər, -mər-ər* *n*

clam-my *'kla-mē* *adj* **clam-mi-er**; **-est** [ME, *prob.* fr. *clammen* to smear, stick, fr. OE *clāman*; akin to OE *clæg* clay] (14c) 1: being damp, soft, sticky, and *usu.* cool (*a ~ and intensely cold mist* — Charles Dickens) 2: lacking normal human warmth (*the ~ atmosphere of an institution*) — **clam-mi-ly** *'kla-mē-lē* *adv*

'clam-or *'kla-mər* *n* [ME, fr. MF *clamour*, fr. *L clamor*, fr. *clamare* to cry out — *more at CLAIM*] (14c) 1 *a*: noisy shouting *b*: a loud continuous noise 2: insistent public expression (as of support or protest) (*a ~ against increased taxes*)

'clamor *vb* **clam-ored**; **clam-or-ing** *'klam-rin, 'kla-mər-in* *vi* (14c) 1: to make a din 2: to become loudly insistent (*~ed for his impeachment*) *~ vi* 1: to utter or proclaim insistently and noisily 1: to influence by means of clamor

'clamor *vi* [origin unknown] (1611) *obs*: SILENCE
clam-or-ous *'klam-rəs, 'kla-mər-əs* *adj* (15c) 1: marked by confused din or outcry: TUMULTUOUS (*the busy ~ market*) 2: noisily insistent *syn* see VOCIFEROUS — **clam-or-ous-ly** *adv* — **clam-or-ous-ness** *n*

clam-our *'kla-mər* *n*, *chiefly Brit var* of CLAMOR

'clamp *'klamp* *n* [ME, *prob.* fr. (assumed) MD *klampe*; akin to OE *clamm* bond, fetter — *more at CLAM*] (14c) 1: a device designed to bind or constrict or to press two or more parts together so as to hold them firmly 2: any of various instruments or appliances having parts brought together for holding or compressing something

'clamp *vi* (ca. 1696) 1: to fasten with or as if with a clamp 2 *a*: to place by decree: IMPOSE — often used with *on* (*~ed on a curfew after the riots*) *b*: to hold tightly

clamp-down *'klamp-'daun* *n* (1940): the act or action of making regulations and restrictions more stringent (*a ~ on charge accounts, bank loans, and other inflationary influences* — Time)

clamp down *vi* (1940): to impose restrictions: CRACK DOWN (*the police are clamping down on speeders*)

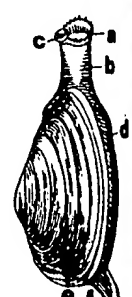
clams casino *n pl* but *sing or pl in constr*, often *cap 2d C* (1952): clams on the half shell *usu.* topped with green pepper and baked or broiled

clam-shell *'klam-'shel* *n* (ca. 1520) 1: the shell of a clam 2 *a*: a bucket or grapple (as on a dredge) having two hinged jaws *b*: an excavating machine having a clamshell *c*: either of a pair of doors (as in an airplane tail) that open out and away from each other

clam up *vi* (1916): to become silent

clam worm *n* (1885): any of several large burrowing polychaete worms (as a nereid) often used as bait

clan *'klan* *n* [ME, fr. *ScGael clann* offspring, clan, fr. OIr *cland* plant offspring, fr. *L planta* plant] (15c) 1 *a*: a Celtic group *esp.* in the Scottish Highlands comprising a number of households whose heads claim descent from a common ancestor *b*: a group of people tracing



clam 1a: a siphon orca, b: siphon orca, c: siphon orca, d: mantle, e: shell, f: foot

Exh, "B"